

NEW FIRM. BRIANT & GOSSETT. HAVING formed a Partnership in the mercantile business, we call attention to the public to call and examine their stock, which consists of...

And many other articles too tedious to mention. Give them a call and see for yourselves. They will sell as cheap as the cheapest. They can be found on Church St., next door to Beckler's Watch Shop.

INSURANCE. THE undersigned Agent for the SOUTHERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Columbia, S. C., and of the MERCHANTS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Richmond, Va., will now take risks at reasonable rates on the lives of Slaves, as well as Whites, and on Cotton, Rice, Sugar, &c.

TO RENT. A SMALL neat Cottage containing two upper and two basement rooms. On the premises are a good kitchen, servants two rooms. A good well of water, and fine garden spot, potatoe patch, &c.

MARBLE YARD NOTICE. PERSONS wishing to purchase MARBLE for their deceased Friends and Relatives can do so, by applying to Mr. W. M. HUNTER, our authorized agent.

NOTICE. ALL persons holding claims against HENRY WHITE, deceased, will give due notice to W. H. WHITE or WM. DUSH, according to law; and all persons anywise indebted, will please come forward and settle.

Dental Notice. MY office is over Bobb, Edwards & Carlisle's Law Office. C. LEE, D. D. S.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. SPARTANBURG DISTRICT. Hiram Neighbors vs. Richard B. Miller and Elijah Barnett, Admrs. Bill for Relief and to secure funds of absent debtor.

NOTICE. D. L. C. KENNEDY having left his Books of ACCOUNT AND NOTES in my hands for collection and settlement during his absence in the Confederate service...

COMMITTED. TO the Jail of Spartanburg District, a dark Negro Boy, about five feet high, and weighs about one hundred and thirty or forty pounds, and is 18 or 20 years of age...

NOTICE. MARBLE! MARBLE! THE undersigned gives notice to those persons who have left orders for TOMBS, MONUMENTS, &c., that he is now at Spartanburg, and is prepared to finish up their work with dispatch.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. D. G. Banton and wife and others vs Arthur Morgan and others. IT appearing to my satisfaction that Arthur Morgan and Willis Ellis, defendants in this case reside beyond the limits of this State...

BOSQUET. THIS thorough-bred STALLION, imported from England by S. R. & J. D. Gist, will stand the ensuing season, commencing on the 12th instant, at Spartanburg, S. C., and Col. N. Evans. He will be at Spartanburg, S. C., on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays of each week...

PEDIGREE. Bosquet is a beautiful black brown, fifteen hands three inches high, of great power and good temper and action. Free from all blemishes or any other defects whatever.

Buggies for Sale. I have for sale an order from the Ordinary, which will sell to the highest bidder, at Limestone Springs, on the 15th day of April next, the following personal property...

1 Lot of Blacksmith's Tools. 1 Lot New Buggies, Rockaways, AND many other articles not mentioned. TERMS made known on day of sale.

1107 CARPENTER'S TOOLS. 1 Lot New Buggies, Rockaways, AND many other articles not mentioned. TERMS made known on day of sale.

PUBLIC NOTICE. THE undersigned hereby gives notice to the public that he has been appointed by Governor Bonham, to distil Spirituous Liquors in Spartanburg District...

"SPARTANBURG C. H., 1863. To Mr. WILLIAM H. WALKER, Agent for the distillation of spirituous liquors for the District of Spartanburg; You will let me have some spirituous liquors for medicinal purposes...

"SPARTANBURG C. H., 1863. I pledge my word and honor to WILLIAM H. WALKER, Agent, that I will use the spirituous liquors obtained; according to the written order, and will not sell the same for more than 50 per cent, nor carry the same out of the State.

Attention is directed to the following (in regard to Druggists, Physicians, and other persons) from the regulations of the Commissary's Department issued March 16, 1863: When any druggist, physician or other person desires to purchase over five gallons of spirits from the agent, they must first give a bond...

SLAVE LABOR FOR THE COAST. FOR DIVISION NO. 1. IN pursuance to the requisition of the General Commanding, the orders of his Excellency Governor Bonham, and the terms of the Acts of the General Assembly in relation to this subject, I hereby call upon Division No. 1, comprising the Judicial Districts of Pickens, Greenville, Spartanburg, Anderson, Union, York, Chester, Laurens, Abbeville and Newberry, to supply its proportion of slave labor under the present requisition.

Notice. Orders will be filled at Legg's corner, Brick Range, on Saturday of each week, after the 26th of March.

Blockade Auction Sales. A letter from Charleston gives an interesting description of the mode of the conducting the blockade auctions in that city, which the public see advertised in all the newspapers of the Confederacy.

Notice. The owners of slaves who have not hitherto furnished any labor in this division are requested to furnish their slaves to the Confederate authorities, and to be discharged a stipend of thirty days.

Notice. There is no doubt that the Confederate Government will compensate for all loss of slaves while in their employ.

Notice. HEREBY certify, that JOS. M. ELPORD, CHANTS INSURANCE COMPANY, incorporated by the State of Virginia, has complied with the conditions and requisitions of the Act of the General Assembly entitled, "An Act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated in the State of South Carolina."

Notice. The Soldiers Aid Society of Reidville and vicinity gratefully acknowledge the receipt of 200 yards of cloth from Messrs. J. & J. D. Bingham.

Notice. The Merchants Aid Society, held at Philadelphia Church, near Glenn Springs, acknowledge with pleasure the following contributions: L. P. Foster, \$10; Mrs. Venson, 1; drawers, 2; socks, 2; &c.

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May Day Festivities. We copy the following, which a correspondent of the Field and Fire-side has copied from an old Magazine, and still hope that a theme so worthy may elicit something more acceptable from our native children of song.

Queen of May, the bright young May, Queen of this little band to-day; Sweet Youth, to thee all hail! We bring the flowers both bright and pale. The winter's storms have passed away, And spring has brought us beautiful May; The world again assumes the guise of flowers when pure in Paradise; The flowers of the season to be scattered, We bring thee blossoms fresh and fair; His foot hath been on every hill, And by the side of every rill; With green robes he hath clothed the plains, And deck'd them with soft flow'ry chains; And we offer all our joyful hearts, To gather gifts for our fair Queen, To deck thy dark and glossy hair; We bring thee blossoms fresh and fair; We've plucked them wet with morn'ing dew, Of every shade, of every hue; We caught them stumbling in their beds, With faded arms and drooping heads, While the fairies at their peaks, Smiled and played upon their cheeks, And kissed their eyelids gaily deep, Or in their capsules were reposed, Just drinking in their fill of bliss, With dewy bath and balmy kiss, Now yet the very god of day Should drive them with his beams away— Such are the gifts, O Queen, that we With hearts of love present to thee. And we have twined for this wreath, Bred on the bow of the flow'ry breath, Which I place upon thy brow, [crows her.] And with the sweetest perfume now— The crown of this band so gay! The Queen, the happy Queen of May! Here in thy flow'ry palace reign, The monarch of this loyal train, While we, with loving hearts and true, Are proud to pay thee homage due, And yield obedience to thy sway. Queen of the sweetest season, May, And now around thy royal feet, Shall garlands rich and rare be strown, The purple, pale, and dark deep red, Proscritiously around thee spread, Shall with their mingled fragrance meet And yield a perfume pure and sweet. Then hail all hail! fair Queen of May— Queen of this little band so gay!

QUEEN'S REPLY TO THE CROWNER. My gentle friends to-day bestow A crown to deck my brow; A simple wreath of blue and bell, Sweet with the fragrance from copse and dell; But dearer far this gift to me Than e'er a monarch's gem could be. This crown endureth but a day, The court as soon will pass away, But when the sun of May morn' shines On some bright day of future times, The grateful memory of this hour Will touch my heart with magic power. And I will dream, dear friends, that ye Are thinking kindly then on me.

ROSEBERRY BEARER. As May her gentle sweets distill, And all the air with fragrance fill— Do thou this sceptre gently wield, Which trustingly I present thee yield. [presents the sceptre.]

QUEEN'S REPLY TO ROSEBERRY BEARER. Most loyal subjects, I your Queen of May, Accept the sceptre which you give; This sceptre, emblem of a gentle reign, Shall mildly rule the matters of my train— Not gentler shall descend May's sceptre than I will. Than I'll exert its new created power! E. C.

Correspondence of the Field and Fire-side. Blockade Auction Sales. A letter from Charleston gives an interesting description of the mode of the conducting the blockade auctions in that city, which the public see advertised in all the newspapers of the Confederacy.

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The Impression Bill. The Impression Bill passed the Senate on Tuesday, by a vote of 17 to 4, and having passed the House on Monday, and received the approval of the President, has become a law. The following is a copy of the bill.

Sec. 1. Whenever the exigencies of any army in the field are such as to make it impracticable for articles of subsistence or other property absolutely necessary, then such impression may be made by the officer or officers whose duty it is to furnish such forage, articles of subsistence or other property for the army, in cases where the owners of such property are unwilling to sell, or do not agree on the value thereof, it is the duty of such impressing officer, upon an affidavit in writing of the owner of such property or his agent, that such property was grown, raised or produced by said owner, or is held or has been purchased by him not for sale or speculation, but for his own use or consumption, to cause the same to be appraised or determined by the judgment of two loyal and disinterested citizens of the city, county or parish in which such impression may be made, one to be selected by the owner, one by the impressing officer, and in the event of their disagreement, these two shall choose an umpire of like qualification, whose decision shall be final. The persons thus selected, after taking the oath to appraise the property impressed, fairly and impartially, (with out collusion, and as well as the law provides for this section, the impressing officer is hereby authorized to administer and certify) shall proceed to assess just compensation for the property so impressed; whether the absolute ownership or the temporary use thereof only is required. Sec. 2. That the officer or person impressing property as aforesaid, at the time of said taking, pay to the owner, his agent or attorney, the compensation fixed by said appraisers; and shall also give to the owner or person controlling said property, a certificate over his official signature, specifying the battalion, regiment, brigade, division or corps to which he belongs; that said property is essential to the use of any army, and that it has otherwise procured, and was taken through force or otherwise; setting forth the time and place when and where taken, the amount of compensation fixed by said appraisers, and the sum, if any paid for the same. Said certificate shall be evidence for the owner, as well of the taking of said property for the public use, as of the amount of compensation thereon.

Sec. 3. That the owner of any property so taken, or person taking property so taken, shall be entitled to the speedy payment of the same by the proper disbursing officer, which, when so paid, shall be in satisfaction of all claims against the Government of the Confederate States. Sec. 4. That whenever the Secretary of War shall be of opinion that it is necessary to take private property for the public use, by reason of the urgent necessity of procuring the same for the army, so as to accelerate the necessary supplies for the army or the good of the service in any locality, he may, by general order through the proper subordinate officers, authorize such property to be taken for the public use, the compensation due the owner for the same to be determined and the value found as provided for in the first and second sections of this Act. Sec. 5. That it shall be the duty of the President, as aforesaid, to appoint a commission in each State where property shall be taken for the public use, and request of the Governor of such of the States in which the President authorizes a commission to act in conjunction with the commissioner appointed by the President, who shall receive the compensation of eight dollars per day, and ten cents per mile as mileage, to be paid by the Confederate Government. Said commissioners shall constitute a board, whose duty it shall be to fix on the prices to be paid by the Government for all property impressed or taken for the public use as aforesaid, so as to afford just compensation to the owners thereof. Said commissioners shall agree upon and publish a schedule of prices every two months or oftener if they shall deem it proper; and in the event they shall be unable to agree in any matter connected with this Act, they shall refer the matter to an umpire to decide the matter in dispute, who shall receive the same compensation as the commissioners, and his decision shall be the decision of the board; and said umpire shall receive the same rate of compensation for the time he shall serve, allowed to said commissioners respectively. Provided, That said commissioners shall be residents of the State for which they shall be appointed; and if the Governor of any State shall refuse or neglect to appoint said commissioners within ten days after request to do so by the President, the President shall appoint both commissioners, by and with the advice of the Senate.

Sec. 6. That all property impressed or taken for the public use, as aforesaid, in the hands of any person other than the persons who have raised, grown or produced the same, or persons selling the same for their own use or consumption, shall be paid for according to the schedule of prices fixed by the commissioners as aforesaid. But if the officer impressing or taking for the public use any property, and the owner shall differ as to the quality of the article or property impressed or taken as aforesaid, thereby making it fall within a higher or lower price named in the schedule, then the owner or agent and the officer impressing or taking as aforesaid, may select each a disinterested citizen of the county, city or parish, as aforesaid, to determine the quality of said article or property, who shall, in case of disagreement, appoint an umpire of like qualifications, and his decisions, if approved by the officer impressing, shall be final. But if not approved, the impressing officer shall send the award to the commissioners of the State where the property is impressed, with his reasons for disapproving the same; and said commissioners may hear such proof as the parties may respectively adduce; and their decisions shall be final. Provided, That the owner shall receive a price offered by the impressing officer, without prejudice to his claim to receive the higher compensation.

Sec. 7. That the property impressed or taken for the use of the owner and his family, and to carry on his ordinary agricultural and mechanical business, to be ascertained by the appraisers to be so used, shall not be taken or impressed for the public use; and when the impressing officer and the owner cannot agree as to the quantity of property necessary as aforesaid, then the decision of the said appraisers shall be binding on the owner and all other persons.

Sec. 8. Where property has been impressed for temporary use, and is lost or destroyed without the default of the owner, the Government of the Confederate States shall pay a just compensation therefor, to be ascertained by appraisers appointed and qualified as provided in the third section of this Act. If such property when returned has, in the opinion of the owner, been injured whilst in the public use, the amount of damage thereby sustained shall be determined in the manner described in the third section of this Act, the officer returning the property being authorized to act on behalf of the Government; and upon such inquiry the certificate of the value of the property when originally impressed shall be received as prima facie evidence of the whole thereof.

Sec. 9. Where slaves are impressed by the Confederate Government to labor on fortifications or other public works, the impression shall be made said Government according to the rules and regulations prescribed in the laws of the State wherein they are impressed; and in the absence of such law, in accord with rules and regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act as the Secretary of War shall from time to time prescribe. Provided, That no impression of slaves shall be made when they can be hired or procured by the consent of the owner or agent.

Sec. 10. That previous to the first day of December next, no slave laboring on a farm or plantation exclusively devoted to the production of grain and provisions, shall be taken for the public use, without the consent of the owner, except in case of urgent necessity. Sec. 11. That any commissioned or non-commissioned officer or private who shall violate the provisions of this Act, shall be held before the military court of the corps to which he is attached, on complaint made by the owner or other person, and on conviction by an officer shall be cashiered, and if a non-commissioned officer or private, he shall suffer such punishment as inconsistent with military law as the court may direct.

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From Charleston. The Mercury of April 6th, speaking of the gathering of the Yankee naval forces for the attack upon Charleston, says: During the forenoon of yesterday there was a very decided increase of the enemy's naval forces off the bar, and later in the day the aspect of affairs became such as to encourage the hope that the time for the long expected attack is at hand. It is not unlikely that we may hear from the enemy to-day. We need hardly add that our land and naval forces are on the qui vive and ready, in every respect, for whatever may occur.

Song of Jenkins' Men. From the sandy pine barrens, the mountain-side afar, From the hills of the wealthy, the home of the poor, We are gathered, a resolute partition band, To stand for the cause of a suffering land. Our arms to the forest, the swamp and the glade, Our rallying the pine and the palmetto shade, Till the note of the bugle through woods and glades, Brings the summons of battle to Jenkins' men. Our best blood shall crimson the shores of the sea, Ere we see a moment's rest to our weary feet, Although our path be strewn with thorns and briars, We tread them as flowers or tread them as mire. Hooker and Meade we laugh to scorn, But when the wild moans of Jenkins' men are heard, At the signal hill, valley and glade, Echo out with an answer of Jenkins' men.

A hundred bold spirits, a hundred white blades, A hundred proud chargers drawn up to the shades, Are waiting the signal that bids them away, All ready and eager to dash in the fray, Let the legends of Reynolds beware as they ride, Our ranks are grand, inflated with pride, For the weapons of vengeance gleam brightly when Peals out the great war note of Jenkins' men. But there was once a time when our swords were as hand, Were true artless, tradesmen, tillers of land, Were peaceful and harmless; aye, that was before The ruthless marauders had possessed our store.

Harris for the night—no peace must we have Till our own Carolina is rid of her foe, Still red be our weapons and fiercely ill the men, Be shouted the wail of Jenkins' men. A SHARP-SHOOTER. The Impression Act recently passed by Congress, says the Richmond Whig, should have the effect of increasing the supplies of provisions and forage in this market, and consequently, of reducing the prices of the same to something like a reasonable standard. Farmers have hitherto been deterred from sending their products to market from the apprehension that they would be impressed at less than the market rates, or without "just compensation."—The recent order of Adjutant Cooper declaring that "no officer shall at any time, unless specially ordered to do so by a General commanding, in case of exigency, impress supplies which are on their way to market, for sale or arrival," should, of itself, induce the agriculturalist to send in supplies of subsistence, which are so much needed in the cities and towns.

But with the additional assurance provided in the Impression Act, that the property of a producer when impressed, shall be valued by appraisers of the vicinity, ensuring "just compensation" therefore, there should no longer be any hesitation on the part of producers to send supplies to market. On the contrary, with the protection now guaranteed to them by that Act, they should esteem it a duty to relieve the distress occasioned by the scarcity of provisions, in those portions of the State from which supplies have been withheld. They have the incentive of remunerative prices, and should not forget that under the operation of the Tax Bill, and other Acts of Congress, a decline from current rates is more than probable.

Confederate Finances. We concur with our contemporary of the Mercury, in an other very important matter, besides that of Confederate Fundables. The burden of taxation State and Confederate, should be laid, as lightly as possible, on our suffering people of the present day. We to day are paying the price of our righteous war of defense, in blood and wounds and death, in hearts wrung and anguished by the loss of fathers, husbands, sons and brothers, and in every sort of personal privation and suffering, and it is but just and right that posterity should pay, in money, the price of that heritage of freedom, prosperity and glory, which we will bequeath them by the successful prosecution of that war. Most of us will pass from the stage of existence long before we can enjoy any compensation for the blood, we are now bravely expending, and the sufferings we are not painfully enduring, while posterity will reap all the advantages, political and commercial, public and private, of Southern emancipation from Northern thralldom.

Let our authorities, then, State and Confederate, fairly tax and stretch the public credit, to its utmost extent and extreme bound, in order to carry on the war, so that taxation may not crush the earth our already ever burthened people! So mote it be. Charleston Courier.

A writer in the New York Evening Post describes the mode of rendering torpedoes harmless, as follows: As the torpedoes rely very much for the defence of their harbours on the torpedoes placed in the channel ways, I would suggest, if not to do it in the day, a simple method of rendering them harmless. It is merely to fire from a cannon, a ball with a coil of rope attached to it, precisely and done on our coasts when a line is projected on board a wreck in the breakers. The ball having dropped to the bottom, when hauling back by the line will inevitably drag upon the wires to which the torpedoes are attached, and either cause their explosion or cut off their connection with the shore, and thus render them harmless.

THE WAR IN MEXICO.—By way of San Francisco, the Northern papers claim to have news from the city of Mexico to the 10th February, which represents the Mexicans in good condition, and efforts to resist the march of the French towards their capital. It is stated that they have in their army at Puebla thirty four thousand troops, and at the city of Mexico fifty thousand. Great activity was being displayed in the manufacture of war mater-

THE WAR IN MEXICO.—PART OF THE TOWN DESTROYED.—We have information that a portion of Gen. Dodge's forces from Corinth encountered a portion of Van Dorn's men at Puebla last Sunday, and that the latter were utterly and completely routed. About 200 of the enemy were captured, together with 200 horses, one piece of artillery and a large railroad train. Our forces took possession of the town, and destroyed all the buildings which had been occupied by the rebel troops, together with a commissary, quartermaster and ordnance store. Our loss was only two men.

Since the above engagement, it has been reported that there were several other fights in that direction, but nothing is definitely known. At last accounts, our men were pursuing a part of Van Dorn's men in an easterly direction.—Memphis Bulletin.